South Dakota

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Pockets of high unemployment lead to Areas of Substantial Unemployment

Although South Dakota's unemployment rate is relatively low, the state still faces pockets of high unemployment. Recently, 13 South Dakota counties (along with portions of another South Dakota county) were included as Areas of Substantial Unemployment. The combined population of these 13 counties and portions of one other county totaled 78,653. Those South Dakota counties included in the multiple county Area of Substantial Unemployment were Buffalo, Charles Mix, Corson, Dewey, Fall River, Jackson, Jones, Lyman, Mellette, Shannon, Stanley, Todd, and Ziebach. Portions of Pennington County made up the second Area of Substantial Unemployment.

In this article we will define what an Area of Substantial Unemployment is; what methods are used to determine Areas of Substantial Unemployment; who disperses the federal funding associated with Areas of Substantial Unemployment and who receives this funding; and a historical perspective of Areas of Substantial Unemployment.

The United States Department of Labor has defined an Area of Substantial Unemployment as being a contiguous area with a population of at least 10,000 people and an average unemployment rate of at least 6.5 percent for a 12 month reference period. A contiguous area can consist of an entire county or counties (that adjoin) or portions of a county (called census tracts).

The U.S. Department of Labor ensures that states meet federal mandates

Once the state has determined Areas of Substantial Unemployment the proposed list is sent to the United States Department of Labor. There are two divisions within the United States Department of Labor that examine the list to ensure states have complied with federal mandates. Those divisions are the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration. If all methods used are correct final approval is given.

According to the Job Training Partnership Act of 1982, the federal government appropriates federal funds to assist economically disadvantaged people including those in Areas of Substantial Unemployment. And while the funds are federal monies, the Private Industry Council of South Dakota is responsible for determining how these funds are applied to the labor needs of the Areas of Substantial Unemployment. The only exception to this rule is the additional federal monies provided to tribal governments. The tribal governments, or appointed boards, appropriate the additional monies they receive as they see fit.

The Governor appoints eighteen members (a simple majority are representatives of the private sector) to the Private Industry Council (PIC). To make its determination the Council relies on information provided by school districts, chamber of commerce organizations, community-based organizations, educational cooperatives, state agencies and private industries. Once the Council has drafted a recommendation of how the monies should be spent, the Governor must approve the recommendation. It is then the responsibility of the Job Training Partnership Act office of the South Dakota Department of Labor to distribute the monies.

The monies are used to assist a wide spectrum of people to break through employment barriers. Some of the people helped by these monies include young people who have dropped out or are at risk of dropping out of school; families forced from their farms by economic change; and handicapped people, displaced homemakers, older workers, offenders, and welfare recipients entering the labor force.

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A historical perspective of Areas of Substantial Unemployment

Now we'll examine the historical perspective of the population served in Areas of Substantial Unemployment from 1982 to the present time. We will look at the population served in Areas of Substantial Unemployment on a multi-county level, as well as in our three largest cities (Sioux Falls, Rapid City and Aberdeen) since the South Dakota Department of Labor began developing Areas of Substantial Unemployment. For ease of reference, we will refer to the different Areas of Substantial Unemployment as multiple-county; Minnehaha County; Pennington County; and Brown County.

In some cases, especially counties that contain South Dakota's largest cities (Sioux Falls, Rapid City, and Aberdeen), the average county unemployment rate may fall below 6.5 percent. Therefore, census tracts (which are smaller sections of a county) are used to determine Areas of Substantial Unemployment. The census tracts, like the counties, must be contiguous; must have a population of 10,000 or more people; and must have an unemployment rate of at least 6.5 percent. Because unemployment rates are not calculated on a sub-county level, the South Dakota Department of Labor must calculate the sub-county unemployment rates needed by using ratios based on Census labor force data.

The South Dakota Department of Labor has been able to develop one or more Area of Substantial Unemployment in South Dakota each year since 1982. In 1982, in the midst of a recession, the South Dakota Department of Labor developed the first list of Areas of Substantial Unemployment. The following year, nearing the end of the recession but still experiencing record high unemployment, South Dakota's multiple-county Area of Substantial Unemployment hit the highest level in the state's history and contained 41 counties with a population of 426,527.

From 1984 through 1989, South Dakota's economy recovered and the number of counties and the population of Areas of Substantial Unemployment began to decrease. In 1989 there were only six counties (with a total population of 35,444) listed as Areas of Substantial Unemployment.

However, in 1990, with the economic condition of certain parts of the state beginning to tighten, the number of counties within Areas of Substantial Unemployment began to increase and South Dakota had 14 counties in Areas of Substantial Unemployment (and a population in those areas of 92,657).

Now that we have looked at a historical perspective of the South Dakota multiple-county Areas of Substantial Unemployment, let's examine how there can be Areas of Substantial Unemployment within counties. We will see how Minnehaha, Pennington and Brown counties can have several Areas of Substantial Unemployment when these counties do not have a 12-month average unemployment rate of at least 6.5 percent.

Minnehaha County Areas of Substantial Unemployment

Minnehaha County has 26 different census tracts, which can be combined, as long as they are contiguous, in order to develop Areas of Substantial Unemployment. The largest Minnehaha County Area of Substantial Unemployment occurred in 1983 (paralleling the largest multi-county Area of Substantial Unemployment) and contained 11 census tracts with a total population of 51,721. Following the trend of the rest of the state, by 1989 Minnehaha County's Area of Substantial Unemployment decreased to four census tracts with a total population of 13,931. However, unlike the rest of the state, in both 1990 and 1991, no census tracts in Minnehaha County met the criteria needed for Area of Substantial Unemployment. This may be due to the fact that the Minnehaha area has been experiencing increasing job growth and a declining unemployment rate.

Pennington County Areas of Substantial Unemployment

Pennington County has had an Area of Substantial Unemployment from 1985 through 1991. Pennington County has 17 census tracts. The largest Area of Substantial Unemployment occurred in 1986 with six census tracts and a total population of 26,758. The smallest Area of Substantial Unemployment occurred this year with three census tracts and a total population of 13,672. In 1982 and 1983 Pennington County was included in the multiple-county Area of Substantial Unemployment. Like Minnehaha, Pennington County seems to be fairing the tightening economy better than the rest of the state. Perhaps one reason for this is because of the excellent tourism season and the trickle-down effect of the gambling boom in Deadwood.

Brown County Area of Substantial Unemployment

Brown County has a total of six census tracts and has been an Area of Substantial Unemployment twice since 1982 (in 1986 and 1989). In both cases (1986 and 1989) Brown County had four census tracts and a population of 16,894 in its Area of Substantial Unemployment. Brown County was included in the multiple-county Area of Substantial Unemployment in 1983 and 1990.

South Dakota's labor market in November

In November 1991, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 302,200. This is an increase of 8,800 jobs (or 3.0 percent) from year-ago employment levels. All industry groups showed employment growth, except wholesale trade which decreased slightly from a year ago. The November 1991 nonfarm employment level was the highest November level recorded since 1939, the beginning of the Current Employment Statistics survey.

The manufacturing industry led all industry groups in employment growth with the addition of 2,800 jobs. Job growth in this industry may be attributed to increased workloads in the manufacturing of computer and office equipment; apparel; jewelry, precious metal; and food and kindred products.

The services industry noted employment growth over the year, increasing 2,400. Job growth occurred in the medical and health division because of expansion of services within regional medical centers. Hospitals and other health services shared the 1,200 job growth.

The retail trade industry was spurred by job growth in the divisions of: general merchandise/apparel (800 jobs), food stores (300 jobs), and eating and drinking establishments (200 jobs). Other divisions which increased in employment over the year were home furnishings and building materials and garden supplies.

The construction industry gained an additional 900 jobs over year-ago employment levels. All three divisions (building, highway and street, and special trade contractors) of this industry noted job growth.

The majority of the 700 job increase in government was in local education which added an additional 500 jobs. Employment in this division is higher than one year ago because more faculty and teacher aides are needed to address increased enrollments and students with special needs.

Month-to-month employment changes

Nonfarm employment in November 1991 decreased 500 jobs (or -0.2 percent) over last month bringing the total to 302,200. The nonfarm employment level traditionally decreases from October to November with the state's more seasonal industries playing a major role in this employment decline.

Holiday shopping helped increase employment levels in the retail trade industry. This was evidenced in the general merchandise/apparel division, which added 500 jobs. The eating and drinking establishment division of retail trade decreased 300 jobs over the month offsetting the increase in the general merchandise/ apparel division. The employment level in eating and drinking establishments usually peaks in September and then begins to decline in employment over the winter months.

The construction industry dropped 700 jobs over the month. Historically, this industry begins to decrease in employment as the weather turns colder.

The services industry experienced an employment decrease of 900 jobs. The division of hotels\motels and amusements generally peaks in employment levels in August and then begins to decline over the winter months.

Government showed a job increase of 600 jobs. Federal government employment remained stable while local government and state government increased 400 and 200 jobs respectively. The increases in local education may be partially attributed to personnel hired for athletic events. State education increased slightly as late-hires (work study students and hourly student laborers) were added to November payrolls.

The South Dakota labor force in November 1991 was 363,600 with 353,300 South Dakotans employed and 10,300 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 2.8 percent, a slight decrease from the October rate of 2.9 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	November 1991 (1)				November 1990			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	125,396,000	117,110,000	8,286,000	6.6(3)	124,821,000	117,611,000	7,211,000	5.8(3)
South Dakota	363,600	353,300	10,300	2.8	358,000	346,300	11,600	3.2
Sioux Falls MSA	78,985	77,247	1,738	2.2	76,491	74,704	1,787	2.3
Rapid City MSA	41,081	39,843	1,238	3.0	40,013	38,805	1,208	3.0
Aurora	1,371	1,325	46	3.4	1,436	1,423	13	.9
Beadle	8,277	8,076	201	2.4	8,962	8,622	340	3.8
Bennett	1,538	1,505	33	2.1	1,515	1,457	58	3.8
Bon Homme	3,439	3,378	61	1.8	3,291	3,262	29	.9
Brookings	15,596	15,120	476	3.1	15,117	14,497	620	4.1
Brown	19,647	19,015	632	3.2	19,989	19,302	687	3.4
Brule	2,519	2,486	33	1.3	2,781	2,705	76	2.7
Buffalo	380	366	14	3.7	432	399	33	7.6
Butte	3,367	3,234	133	4.0	3,432	3,300	132	3.8
Campbell	985	950	35	3.6	1,091	1,048	43	3.9
Charles Mix	3,866	3,717	149	3.9	3,899	3,626	273	7.0
Clark	1,946	1,667	279	14.3	1,821	1,732	89	4.9
Clay	7,464	7,190	274	3.7	7,206	6,924	282	3.9
Codington	12,350	11,995	355	2.9	12,415	12,021	394	3.2
Corson	1,245	1,160	85	6.8	1,586	1,364	222	14.0
Custer	3,547	3,462	85	2.4	3,506	3,405	101	2.9
Davison	9,370	9,137	233	2.5	9,212	9,020	192	2.1
Day	3,178	3,073	105	3.3	3,096	2,984	112	3.6
Deuel	2,077	2,020	57	2.7	2,135	2,075	60	2.8
Dewey	1,936	1,833	103	5.3	1,974	1,862	112	5.7
Douglas	1,560	1,512	48	3.1	1,707	1,526	181	10.6
Edmunds	1,888	1,827	61	3.2	1,907	1,864	43	2.3
Fall River	2,924	2,867	57	1.9	3,146	3,005	141	4.5
Faulk	1,091	1,064	27	2.5	1,153	1,081	72	6.2
Grant	4,096	3,973	123	3.0	3,978	3,859	119	3.0
Gregory	2,230	2,162	68	3.0	2,292	2,209	83	3.6
Haakon	1,078	1,060	18	1.7	1,131	1,115	16	1.4
Hamlin	2,314	2,267	47	2.0	2,428	2,345	83	3.4
Hand	1,877	1,811	66	3.5	1,756	1,740	16	.9
Hanson	1,273	1,238	35	2.7	1,352	1,307	45	3.3
Harding	684	675	9	1.3	805	792	13	1.6
Hughes	8,373	8,262	111	1.3	8,369	8,201	168	2.0
Hutchinson	4,141	4,022	119	2.9	3,954	3,838	116	2.9
Hyde	796	790	6	.8	794	778	16	2.0
Jackson	1,659	1,583	76	4.6	1,594	1,547	47	2.9

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	November 1991 (1)				November 1990			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,097	1,084	13	1.2	1,082	1,049	33	3.0
Jones	639	609	30	4.7	635	608	27	4.3
Kingsbury	2,682	2,606	76	2.8	2,613	2,517	96	3.7
Lake	5,317	5,095	222	4.2	4,934	4,746	188	3.8
Lawrence	13,878	13,371	507	3.7	13,081	12,538	543	4.2
Lincoln	7,494	7,323	171	2.3	6,978	6,828	150	2.1
Lyman	1,478	1,430	48	3.2	1,481	1,414	67	4.5
McCook	2,745	2,673	72	2.6	2,645	2,585	60	2.3
McPherson	1,486	1,402	84	5.7	1,435	1,404	31	2.2
Marshall	2,131	2,094	37	1.7	2,093	2,039	54	2.6
Meade	11,397	11,056	341	3.0	9,770	9,425	345	3.5
Mellette	759	744	15	2.0	874	827	47	5.4
Miner	1,518	1,498	20	1.3	1,487	1,460	27	1.8
Minnehaha	78,985	77,247	1,738	2.2	76,491	74,704	1,787	2.3
Moody	3,457	3,381	76	2.2	2,955	2,881	74	2.5
Pennington	41,081	39,843	1,238	3.0	40,013	38,805	1,208	3.0
Perkins	2,146	2,094	52	2.4	2,196	2,142	54	2.5
Potter	1,293	1,269	24	1.9	1,349	1,304	45	3.3
Roberts	4,595	4,444	151	3.3	4,773	4,592	181	3.8
Sanborn	1,033	1,008	25	2.4	1,087	1,051	36	3.3
Shannon	2,272	2,138	134	5.9	2,508	2,351	157	6.3
Spink	3,321	3,213	108	3.3	3,616	3,507	109	3.0
Stanley	1,561	1,523	38	2.4	1,311	1,264	47	3.6
Sully	712	689	23	3.2	696	682	14	2.0
Todd	2,670	2,538	132	4.9	2,629	2,490	139	5.3
Tripp	3,182	3,116	66	2.1	3,147	3,046	101	3.2
Turner	3,907	3,793	114	2.9	4,081	3,958	123	3.0
Union	6,271	6,101	170	2.7	6,090	5,679	411	6.7
Walworth	2,713	2,657	56	2.1	2,818	2,737	81	2.9
Yankton	10,530	10,310	220	2.1	10,684	10,377	307	2.9
Ziebach	1,169	1,121	48	4.1	1,145	1,089	56	4.9

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates for the United States which were announced by the national government were 6.8 and 5.9. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

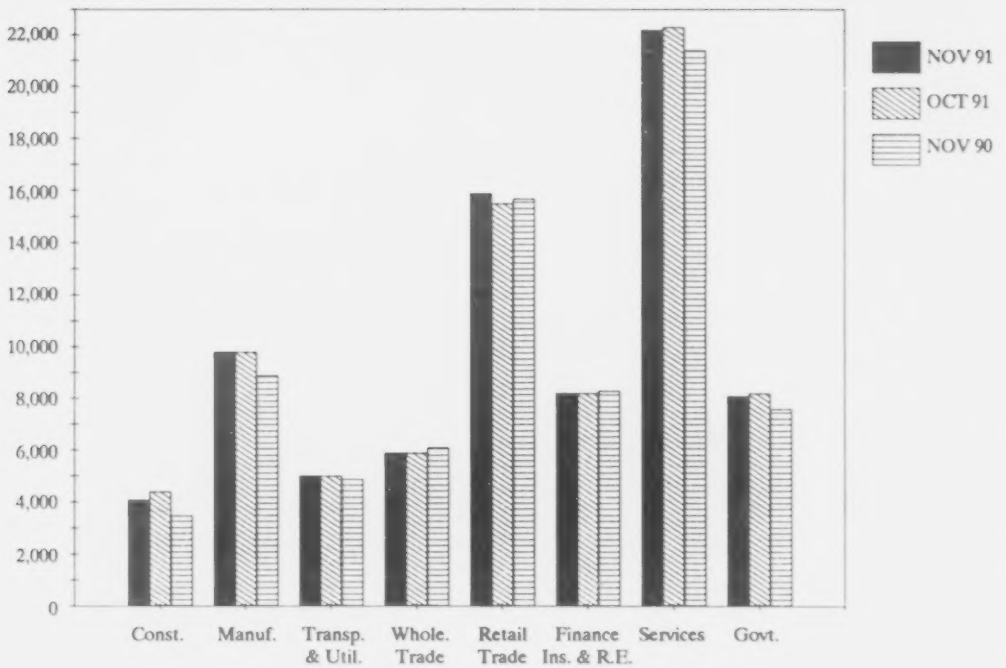
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	302,200	302,700	293,400	-.2	3.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	236,900	238,000	228,800	-.5	3.5
GOODS PRODUCING	52,800	53,300	49,000	-.9	7.8
MINING	2,600	2,700	2,500	-3.7	4.0
CONSTRUCTION	13,200	13,900	12,300	-5.0	7.3
MANUFACTURING	37,000	36,700	34,200	.8	8.2
Durable Goods	21,300	21,100	19,600	.9	8.7
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	12,300	12,000	11,300	2.5	8.8
Nondurable Goods	15,700	15,600	14,600	.6	7.5
Food & Kindred Products	8,000	8,100	7,600	-1.2	5.3
Printing & Publishing	3,500	3,400	3,200	2.9	9.4
SERVICE PRODUCING	249,400	249,400	244,400	.0	2.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,000	13,900	13,700	.7	2.2
Transportation	8,500	8,400	8,400	1.2	1.2
Communication	3,200	3,300	3,000	-3.0	6.7
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
TRADE	79,700	79,500	78,100	.3	2.0
Wholesale Trade	18,800	18,800	19,000	.0	-1.1
Durable Goods	8,500	8,600	8,700	-1.2	-2.3
Nondurable Goods	10,300	10,200	10,300	1.0	.0
Retail Trade	60,900	60,700	59,100	.3	3.0
Eating and Drinking Establishments	21,200	21,500	21,000	-1.4	1.0
General Merchandise/Apparel	12,200	11,700	11,400	4.3	7.0
Food Stores	9,000	9,000	8,700	.0	3.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16,400	16,400	16,400	.0	.0
Finance	10,800	10,800	10,700	.0	.9
Depository Institutions	5,900	5,800	5,700	1.7	3.5
Nondepository Institutions	4,300	4,300	4,300	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,800	3,900	3,900	-2.6	-2.6
SERVICES	74,000	74,900	71,600	-1.2	3.4
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	8,900	9,700	8,800	-8.2	1.1
Personal and Business	9,200	9,300	8,200	-1.1	12.2
Medical and Health Services	28,500	28,400	27,300	.4	4.4
Hospitals	13,400	13,300	12,800	.8	4.7
Health Services, other than Hospitals	15,100	15,100	14,600	.0	3.4
Educational Services	5,400	5,400	5,500	.0	-1.8
Social Services	5,800	5,800	5,700	.0	1.8
Membership Organizations	8,700	8,700	8,600	.0	1.2
GOVERNMENT	65,300	64,700	64,600	.9	1.1
Federal	11,700	11,700	11,600	.0	.9
State	17,500	17,300	17,400	1.2	.6
State Education	8,700	8,500	8,700	2.4	.0
Local	36,100	35,700	35,600	1.1	1.4
Local Education	21,200	20,600	20,700	2.9	2.4

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

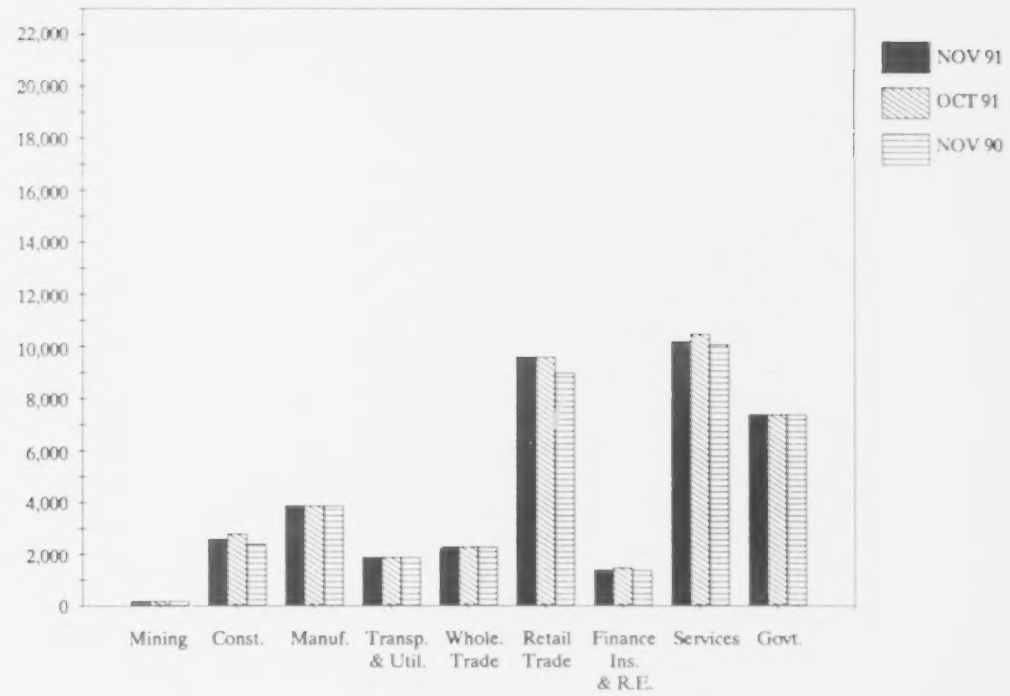


	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	79,300	79,400	76,400	-.1	3.8
GOODS PRODUCING	14,000	14,300	12,400	-2.1	12.9
*MINING					
CONSTRUCTION	4,100	4,400	3,500	-6.8	17.1
MANUFACTURING	9,800	9,800	8,900	.0	10.1
SERVICE PRODUCING	65,300	65,100	64,000	.3	2.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,000	5,000	4,900	.0	2.0
TRADE	21,800	21,400	21,800	1.9	.0
Wholesale	5,900	5,900	6,100	.0	-3.3
Retail	15,900	15,500	15,700	2.6	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	8,200	8,200	8,300	.0	-1.2
SERVICES	22,200	22,300	21,400	-.4	3.7
GOVERNMENT	8,100	8,200	7,600	-1.2	6.6

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	39,500	40,100	38,600	-1.5	2.3
GOODS PRODUCING	6,700	6,900	6,500	-2.9	3.1
MINING	200	200	200	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,600	2,800	2,400	-7.1	8.3
MANUFACTURING	3,900	3,900	3,900	.0	.0
SERVICE PRODUCING	32,800	33,200	32,100	-1.2	2.2
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,900	1,900	1,900	.0	.0
TRADE	11,900	11,900	11,300	.0	5.3
Wholesale	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
Retail	9,600	9,600	9,000	.0	6.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,400	1,500	1,400	-6.7	.0
SERVICES	10,200	10,500	10,100	-2.9	1.0
GOVERNMENT	7,400	7,400	7,400	.0	.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990
Total Private	196,200	197,400	190,600	33.2	33.3	32.5
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,100	43.7	45.0	42.5
Construction	10,600	11,400	9,900	39.8	43.1	39.3
Manufacturing	27,600	27,400	25,600	42.2	40.6	41.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,700	11,600	11,400	38.9	38.4	39.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	69,900	69,700	68,500	29.8	30.3	29.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,400	12,400	12,400	35.0	34.7	34.3
Services	61,800	62,700	60,700	30.2	30.1	28.7

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990
Total Private	$274.90	$275.72	$260.00	$8.28	$8.28	$8.00
Mining	570.29	589.05	539.75	13.05	13.09	12.70
Construction	408.35	442.21	404.00	10.26	10.26	10.28
Manufacturing	371.78	360.12	351.78	8.81	8.87	8.58
Transportation & Public Utilities	445.79	437.76	427.83	11.46	11.40	10.97
Wholesale & Retail Trade	207.11	209.68	194.65	6.95	6.92	6.51
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	307.65	304.32	285.72	8.79	8.77	8.33
Services	237.07	235.98	224.43	7.85	7.84	7.82

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990
Sioux Falls MSA	6,900	6,900	6,100	45.5	41.8	44.5
Rapid City MSA	3,000	3,000	3,000	40.1	40.9	37.1

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990
Sioux Falls MSA	$407.68	$376.20	$403.62	$8.96	$9.00	$9.07
Rapid City MSA	384.56	388.55	340.58	9.59	9.50	9.18

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990
Sex, Total	2,197	1,267	1,439
Male	1,447	630	863
Female	750	637	576
Race, Total	2,197	1,267	1,439
White	1,974	1,117	1,283
Nonwhite	223	150	156
Age, Total	2,197	1,267	1,439
Under 45	1,519	867	1,063
Over 45	678	400	376
[2]Industry, Total	2,197	1,267	1,439
Mining	37	14	33
Construction	519	136	263
Manufacturing	409	287	338
Transportation & Public Utilities	101	64	64
Trade	493	323	309
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	53	42	41
Services	452	320	312
Government	133	81	79
[2]Occupation	2,197	1,267	1,439
Professional & Managerial	322	282	238
Clerical and Sales	353	316	256
Services	327	193	210
Processing	52	28	78
Machine Trade	134	66	68
Benchwork	140	97	100
Structural Work	597	173	315
Other	272	112	174
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,197	1,267	1,439
1-2 Weeks	494	252	330
3-4 Weeks	354	168	244
5-14 Weeks	772	535	567
15 Weeks & Over	577	312	298

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	2,335	1,592	1,813	46.7	28.8
B. Weeks Compensated	8,256	6,615	6,287	24.8	31.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$766,720	$563,825	$616,626	36.0	24.3
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$48,549,343	$48,625,423	$47,382,493	-0.2	2.5
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal)	5,268	7,708	6,782	-31.7	-22.3
F. Nonfarm Placements	2,865	5,533	4,575	-48.2	-37.4
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	8,809	11,917	10,455	-26.1	-15.7

Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

The data in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

From the division of Labor & Management

Have you ever suffered a back injury? The vast majority of back injuries are caused by improper lifting. A back injury can result in any thing from minor pain due to sore muscles to something that is severely disabling. Most back injuries can be prevented by utilization of proper lifting techniques. The following tips might be helpful:

1. **Look at the load. Can you lift it by yourself, or do you need help? If you need help, you should ask for it.**
2. **Look at your area. Is it free from obstacles and debris that could cause you to trip while carrying the load.**
3. **Grasp the load properly. It should be held close to your body. Any bending should be done by your knees, and not your back. This will result in the load being lifted by your legs, instead of your back.**
4. **Keep your balance. Use your leg muscles. Leg muscles are much stronger than back muscles.**
5. **Do you have to change directions? If so, use your feet, and do not twist your body.**
6. **Use team work. If you are going to have help lifting, agree in advance as to how the load is to be lifted. Be sure the route to be used is clear of obstacles and debris. Work as a team and not separately. If you must release the load, or get a firmer grip, be sure that your partner knows.**

Prevention requires prior planning. Safety is no accident.

Safety on the job begins with you!

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	137.8	137.4	133.8	0.3	3.0
Industrial Production Index[2]	107.8	108.2	108.3	-0.4	-0.5
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$153,109	$152,687	$152,538	0.3	0.4
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,066	1,089	1,130	-2.1	-5.7
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	7.58	8.00	10.00	-5.3	-24.2

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.